

## *Cancer Research Network*

# Cancer Communication Research Center (CCRC)

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December 5, 2008



- **Rationale**
- **Who we are**
- **What we bring**
- **Our internal structure**
- **External relations**
- **Research projects**
- **Cores**
- **Contacts**

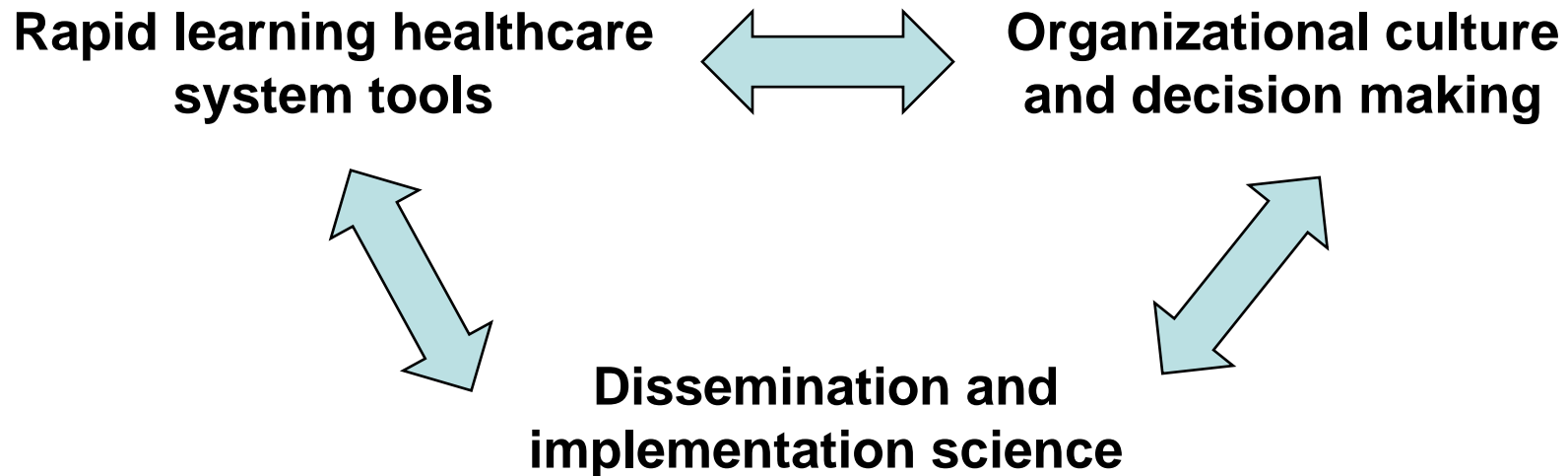
- “...large electronic health record databases, predictive computer models, and rapid learning networks will make it possible to advance clinical care from the experience of tens of millions of patients each year...a national goal could be for the health system to learn about the best uses of new technologies at the same rate that it produces new technologies.”

\*Lynn Etheredge,  
Health Affairs, 2007

- Between tools such as electronic health records (EHRs), disease registries, cost capture systems, and clinical guidelines...
- and effective communication and coordination work processes in support of the patient experience

In complex organizations, the successful application of effective *practices* requires the existence of effective work *processes*

- **Integrated delivery systems represent great opportunities to study cancer communication and coordination**
- **The CRN as laboratory for study of organizational processes**
- **Discover most promising practice-based approaches to cancer communication & coordination**
- **Disseminate most promising research-based approaches to cancer communication & coordination**



## Cancer Research Network Sites



# Translational System

## Lead Sites

Fallon

GHC

HPHC

KPCO

## Performance Sites

Fallon

KPG

GHC

GHC

HPHC

KPNC

KPCO

KPG

HPRF

KPNW

## CRN Sites

GHC

HPHC

HPRF

HFHS

Fallon

KPNC

KPNW

KPSC

KPCO

KPH

KPG

LSHS

MCRF

## Other Institutions

Health-care  
Delivery  
Systems

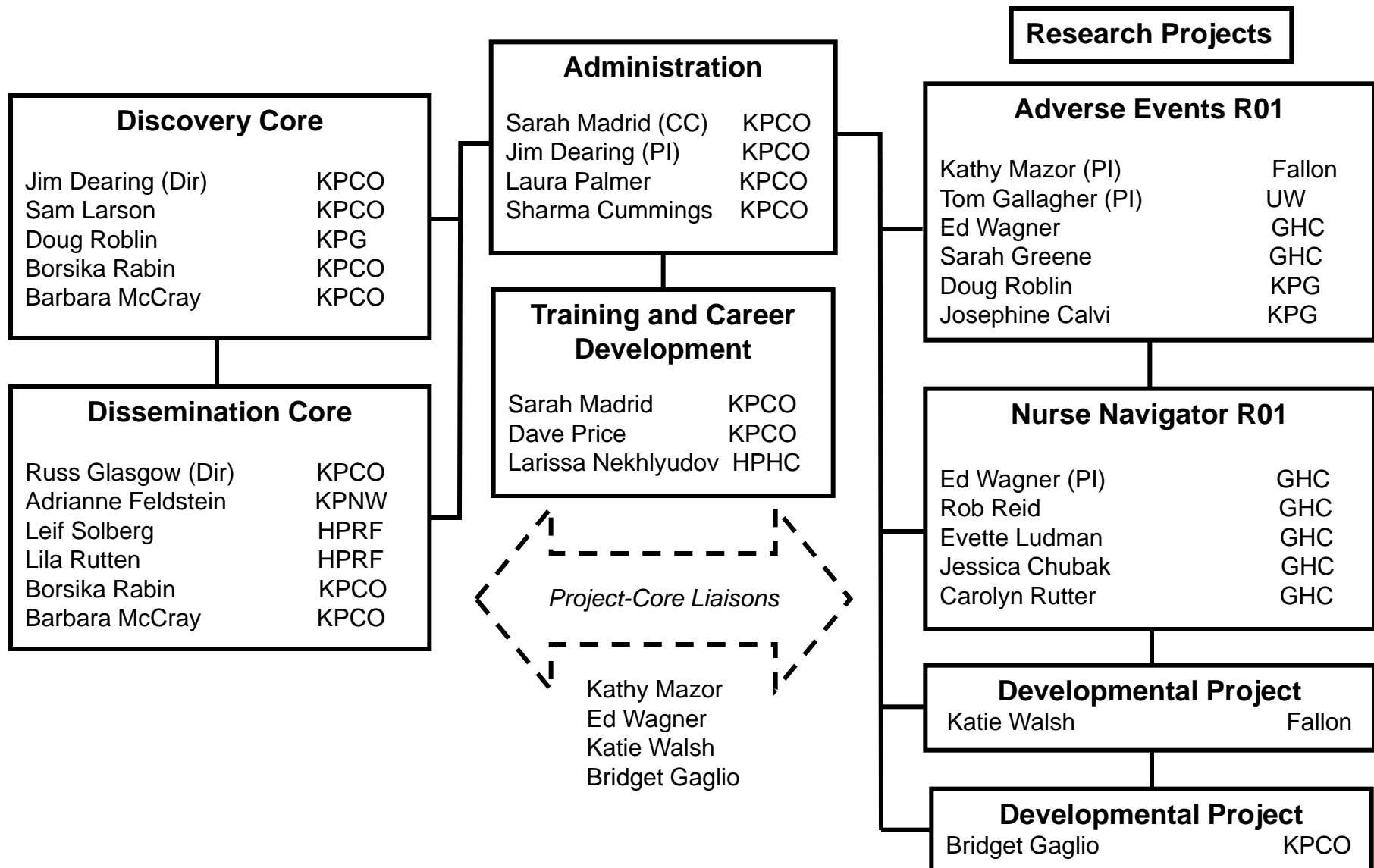
Collaborate in  
data collection,  
analysis  
*something here*

Findings/ results  
shared with CRN  
partners

Translation/  
dissemination of  
findings

*KPCO cores disseminate results  
and tools to other institutions*





- 1. Health literacy and cancer prevention (Mazor)
- 2. Oral health communication with Latinos for Colorectal cancer screening (Gaglio)
- 3. Improving physician-parent communication to reduce home medication errors and improve adherence in children with cancer (Walsh)
- 4. Effective communication for preventing and responding to oncology adverse events (Mazor, Gallagher)
- 5. Testing an optimal model of patient-centered cancer care (Wagner)

- Preventing and responding to oncology adverse events
  - Characterize patients' and providers' experiences communicating about errors in cancer care
  - Investigate the health system factors that promote or inhibit effective communication
  - Develop, disseminate, and evaluate provider training materials and patient informational materials
- Testing an optimal model of patient-centered cancer care
  - Develop and test an intervention to decrease patient uncertainty and improve psychosocial and communicative outcomes during the period from suspicion of cancer through diagnosis and plan of care
  - Nurse navigator-led entire practice team
  - Communication and psychosocial emphasis

- **Expanded core functions**
  - Support for research, dissemination, implementation
  - Original research
- **Discovery Core**
  - From practice to research (P2R)
- **Dissemination Core**
  - From research to practice (R2P)
- **Arenas of application**
  - 14 CRN healthcare systems
  - Sister CECCRs
  - NCI DCCPS
  - Other healthcare systems

- **DCCPS, caBIG, CHDIR**
- **Incidence**
- **Measures**
  - **Behavioral, psychosocial (i.e., PROMIS) communicative**
- **Interventions**
  - **Reach, rate; adoption; implementation & sustainability**

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